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their own property. The houses are either wooden, stone, or made of cinder blocks.(6) About 6,000 workers own their homes in Magnitogorsk (7), while 815 individual houses have been built in Omsk in 1951.(8) In the city of Tomsk, more than 200 individual builders settled in their privately owned residences in 1951.(9) Since the beginning of 1951, the administration and factory committee of the Vyska Metallurgical Plant in Gor'kiy Oblast have granted loans amounting to 500,000 rubles to individual builders. The plant has also helped builders with wood, brick, and other construction materials, so that 40 houses were built by fall 1951.(10)

Construction-repair cooperatives, which are especially concerned with the construction of individual houses and help individual builders, have been organized in the Estonian SSR. Trading organizations supply builders with necessary construction materials, while the directors of enterprises and institutions help with materials and transportation. In the last 3 years, 227 individual houses with a total area of about 10,000 square meters of living space were built in Tartu. The long-term loans given for the construction of these houses amounted to 2,270,000 rubles, of a total of more than 4 million rubles allotted for long term loans for Tartu in the last 3 years. In 1952, more than 100 families living in Tartu are to be settled in their own houses. The allotment of long-term credits for individual housing construction is carried out on a plan basis. The local soviets and enterprises make corresponding yearly plans, but not all the executive committees of local soviets and enterprises make full use of the sums allotted, thereby hindering the growth of individual housing construction. Because of the failure of leaders of the executive committees of Ryapinaskiy, Otepyaskiy, and Valgaskiy rayons, and of the management of the Tartu railroad center and the administration of the Tartu city industrial combine to give sufficient attention to the construction of private houses, the 1951 plan for such construction in these rayons and by these enterprises was not fulfilled. More than 100,000 rubles of long-term loans were not used by these rayons and enterprises. One of the main reasons for the failure to fulfill the plan is the inability of many individual builders to obtain construction materials. Retail outlets do not sell them, while local soviets and the directors of enterprises and institutions do not help the builders sufficiently in obtaining and transporting them. There are no special stores which trade in construction materials in the rayon centers of Ryapina, Otepya, and Valga, while construction materials reaching the cooperative trading network are only sold to kolkhozes. Not one enterprise in Tartu is engaged in building individual houses which are to be put up for sale to its workers, engineers, and employees.(3)

In the Latvian SSR, the state gave 135,000 rubles of long-term credit to individual builders in Griva. There were 45 families in their own homes in January 1952.(11)

In the Lithuanian SSR, workers of light industry enterprises built 1,686 homes of their own in 1951 with the aid of state credit.(12)

In 1951, the population of Minsk received a total of 1,910,000 rubles of loans for individual housing construction so that hundreds of people have built their own homes in the Belorussian capital. The 1952 plan calls for the allotment of 2 million rubles of credit (13) and the construction of privately owned houses with a total area of 12,500 square meters.(14) A total of 200,000 rubles of credit has been granted for the repair of privately owned houses.(13)

In Stalino and Zaporozh'ye, two cities in the Ukrainian SSR, individual housing construction represented 56 to 75 percent of the total amount of housing resources made available in the last 4 years.(22)

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The Tiraspol' City Soviet in the Moldavian SSR has assigned 300 lots for the construction of privately owned houses, while the state allotted some 2 million rubles of long-term loans to individual builders.(15)

The workers of Telavi in the Georgian SSR built 250 new houses of their own with government aid in 1951.(16)

Individual housing construction has assumed considerable proportions in Baku. The Azerbaydzhan Prombank has issued more than 5 million rubles of long-term loans to workers and employees. In the petroleum-producing part of town, 300 houses with a total area of about 40,000 square meters have been constructed by builders with the aid of enterprises in transportation and materials.(17) Individual builders put up 78 stone houses in the town of Agdam in 1951. They are to receive materials from the Agdam Soviet and loans from the state for the expansion of their work in 1952.(18)

In Yerevan, individual builders put up 14,000 square meters of living space in 1951.(19)

Individual builders of Ashkhabad received more than 22 million rubles of bank loans from 1949 to 1950 and in the first 10 months of 1951. In the same period, they built and settled 1,923 houses with some 60,000 square meters of living space. The plan for individual housing construction is progressing unsatisfactorily, and the number of houses put into operation is only 39 percent of the number planned for a 4-year period. Executive committees of the city and rayon soviets do not recognize the importance of individual housing construction, and control over plan fulfillment by individual builders is extremely feeble. The delivery of materials is inadequate, architects have failed to offer diverse and beautiful plans, and roads, electric networks, and sewerage are long overdue in regions of individual housing construction.(20)

Complaints have also been made about the course of individual housing construction in Stalinabad, even though 600 lots were assigned and more than 2 million rubles of long-term loans have been issued by the state. Attacks have been made on the inadequate leadership of city soviets, the presence of only one store in a settlement, the absence of water and electricity, and the arbitrary changes of plans by individual builders which mar the architectural form of the whole.(21)

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- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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15. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 15 Mar 52
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- E N D -

- 4 -

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